## IN THE CLAIMS

- (previously presented) A method to inhibit the growth 1. of a tumor of the breast, lung, colon, kidney, bladder, head and neck, ovary, prostate, or brain that overexpresses epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)/HER-1 in a human patient, which comprises treating said human patient with an effective amount of a combination of radiation and a nonradiolabeled biological molecule inhibitor of said EGFR/HER-1, wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof, that specifically binds to EGFR.
  - 2. canceled.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the monoclonal antibody is chimerized or humanized.
  - 4. 23. canceled.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof inhibits EGFR/HER-1 phosphorylation.
  - 25. 30. canceled.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered before radiation.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered during radiation.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered after the radiation.

- 34. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered before and during radiation.
- 35. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered during and after radiation.
- 36. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered before and after radiation.
- 37. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered before, during and after radiation.
- 38. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the source of the radiation is external to the human patient.
- 39. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the source of radiation is internal to the human patient.
- 40. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the breast.
- 41. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the lung.
- 42. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the colon.
- 43. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the kidney.

- 44. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the bladder.
- 45. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the head and neck.
- 46. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the ovary.
- 47. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the prostate.
- 48. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the brain.
- 49. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said biological molecule inhibitor is administered at a dose sufficient to achieve a serum concentration in excess of approximately 0.1 nM.
- 50. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said biological molecule inhibitor is administered at a weekly dose of  $10-300~\text{mg/m}^2$ .
- 51. (new) The method of claim 3, wherein said antibody is c225.
- 52. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose sufficient to achieve a serum concentration of approximately 20 nM for approximately eight days.
- 53. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at weekly dose of  $10-300~\text{mg/m}^2$ .
- 54. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 100  $mg/m^2$ .

- 55. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered of a dose of about 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>.
- (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 250  $mg/m^2$ .
- (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is 57. administered at a dose of about 400 mg/m<sup>2</sup>.
- (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is 58. administered at a dose of about 500  $mg/m^2$ .
- (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said biological molecule inhibitor is administered intravenously, subcutaneously or intramuscularly.
- 60. (new) The method of claim 59, wherein said biological molecule inhibitor is administered intravenously.
- (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered intravenously.
- (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said radiation is administered at a dose of between 1 and 100 Gy.
- (new) The method of claim 62, wherein said radiation is administered at a dose of between 2 and 80 Gy.
- (new) The method of claim 63, wherein said radiation is administered at a dose of between 65 and 80 Gy.
- 65. (new) The method of claim 63, wherein said dose is selected from the group consisting of 15 Gy, 20 Gy, and 35 Gy.
- 66. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said radiation is administered at a dose of 2 Gy.

- 67. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said radiation is administered at a total dose of 70 Gy.
- (new) The method of claim 51, wherein the tumor is a tumor of the head and neck.
- (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about  $400 \text{ mg/m}^2$ .
- 70. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 250  $mg/m^2$ .
- (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered before radiation.
- 72. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered during radiation.
- (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered before and during radiation.